the claims of soldiers of 1812 be made the special order for Wednesday next. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the Utica and Binghamton Railroad Company to begin the construction of their

ad, &c.

In relation to the salary of the County Treasurer of le feature of Kings.

Fo allow the Staten Island Railroad Company ther time to commence the construction of their

Mr. WATERBURY inquired if, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, the Health Officer at Quarsation had reported the amount of fees received by him. The CHAIR replied that no communication on the nubject had been received from the Health Officer. Mr. W. said sufficient time had elapsed since the adoption of the resolution, and intimated his intention to move a further resolution to compet that officer to respond.

Scotter of the resolution, and unitarity to compete that the no move a further resolution to compete that the to the control of the treatment of the treatment

PROTESTANTISM ++ CATHOLICISM.

## A MARRIAGE BROKEN UP.

The Catholic Telegraph is permitted to publish the following letters, " with the consent of the young lady "interested." The lady was educated at an Ursulina Convent, and the marriage adjourned by the annexed Socuments was to have taken place on New Year's

"Dearest ——: The mutual regard which I am so happy to know \* xista between us, and the exchange of sacred vows which I ardently expect will be the result before long, give me courage to consult with you on a subject which is of the first importance, and one which my relatives are pressing on my attention. Among the obstacles to bappiness, there are none as likely to produce discontent as a want of union in religious sentiments. If we offer our devetions at the same altar in religion, as well as love, you must be aware, dear ——, that it will cement in a wonderful degree our hearts. Do you think, then, that you could worship with me in the Presbyterian or any Protestant Church? In our happy country, all religious are alike, and your good sense must assure you that forms of faith are of small importance, provided our lives be virtuous. Moreover, dearest, we must not overlook, in marriage, those less sentimental but more solid considerations which have reference to the reservence confirmed. wided our lives be virtuous. Moreover, dearest, we must not overlook, in marriage, those less sentimental but more solid considerations which have reference to the prospectosility. There is, as you are aware, a very deep rooted antipathy to the faith in which, without any fault of yours, you have been educated, and it would reriously interfere with my successful pursuit of business, were I to contract as, close an intimacy with a person professing Roman Catholicism. Should you receive, however, as I have no doubt you will, to worship the same God only in another church, we will both acquire a sympathy and regard, the consequence of which will be truly desirable and most propitious of our welfare. I know that, in a matter like this, you will wish to consult your friends, though their consent, you know, is not at all imperative; yet, in order that you may do so with freedom, I give you my full censent to make known my sentiments privately or publicly, as you may think proper. Though you may call this a business letter—it is so different from our usual corfespondence—and laugh at my seriousness, yet I shall expect your answer with great anxlety. In the meantime my heart is ever yours, and your image is deguerreotyped upon it indelibly by tove's own warm smiles, and with his fidelily to the original.

Beiteve me, dearest ——, to be ever yours in life and

Believe me, dearest —, to be ever yours in life and death.

DEAR ——: I received your letter just ten minutes since, and my judgment tells me to answer at once, without any consultation, because none is needed. When you asked me to give you my heart and its affections, I consented, because I admired and respected and loved you; but I did not at the same time agree to surrender to you my soul and its eternal hopes. Had you asked me to make such a sacrifice as that, I would have refused not only you but an archangel, could any such bright spirit propound a like question to me. Remember, dear ——, that religion with us Catholies is not an opinion at all—it is far more, even, than a logical conviction—it is faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trus's. Such is my idea of faith but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dearest ——, I could not, without a horrible contempt for my-pelif, surrender God to win a husband even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I have plighted yows of love. I would be guilty of an enor mous crime, if I were even to protend to a conversion in which my understanding and heart had no part. Every idea of honor which I have learned, forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself, could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of Heaven. Could I be faithless to God and faithful to man? I knew, dear——, that you did not agree with me in my religious centiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose on me.

But I must argue the question with you; for though

from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose on me.

But I must argue the question with you; for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now, look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear—that in our happy country all religious are alike." Well, granted; why then can't you relitquish yours and ioin mine? Would n't that be as reasonable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours? But you place if on the ground of expediency—on the unpopularity of our church. Well, you need not change yours; you would do wrong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not asslessly disregard them, yet a true born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of poverty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, my dear—that I am right; and I am confident that your reply, which I expect with anxiety, as you do this, will remove this thin mist from the bright eyes of love, whose light I hope will ever beam gracious in our lives.

Yours, truly,

Dec. 9, 1854.

DEAR MISS —: I must candidly acknowledge that your letter has greatly disappointed me. I thought that your superior intelligence had risen above all those autique and musty opinions, whose proper period was the Middle Ages, and their proper locating in Spain. I have now and then observed among Catholics, educated like yourself, a strange fashion of ascending above the realities of life on the airy pinions of what you call faith. But such theories do not advance a professional man—do not roof a house or supply the necessities, much less the elagancies of a home. I thought on this account you would readily outer into my views, but you reclass to do so. Well, I will abandon my request. I am too much devoted to you to allow even a difference like this, serious and most important as it is, to weaken the love which unites our hearts. You ladies, and you are the very first emeng them all, dear —, contrive occasionally to introduce such exalted notions into your beastiful heads, that to remove them would be as easy as to attempt to chain the zephyrs, or rob the violet of its perfume. Well, then, in conclusion, I must if form you that I have read your letter to the family. It would be improper to deceive you on the subject of my parents opinions. Their attachment to the Prebyterian faith is great; and the idea of union with a Catholic, even with you, whom they know so well, and so highly respect, darkens their countenances, and distresses me very much. They have, however, renewed their consent, but they require us to be married by a Presbyterian clergyman. This, dear —, I agree with them in asking as a right, because it is a duty I owe them not to distress their hearts nor do violence to their religious principles, by permitting the ministry of a Catholic clergyman. As your church dear —, dees not consider such marriages invalid, you can have no objection to this arrangement, which will unite us never again to part in fife. Understand, dearest, that I am compelled to consider the ministry of a Protestant clergyman only

Dec. 12, 1854.

Beg.—Dear Sir: I shall not ask you to "do any violence to the religious principles of your

"parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles," were included in the agreement. The care which you take not to offend your parents cannot be prester than that which I must observe not to offend God. The tone of your letter betrays the spirit of your leve. It is not a rosy spirit, as poets and lovers have described it, but a spirit hedged round with thorns. I think, Sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readly one nent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, Sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrendering my rights of conscience, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleasant days, words, and letters. If you should feel it as much as I do, (for I care not to conceal my emotions,) you can have recourse to that world, which you fear so much, for consolation. As for me, I will try to torget a love which was so unworthy that it refused to be appeased except by the sacrifice of honer and conscience. No more from yours, Yee.

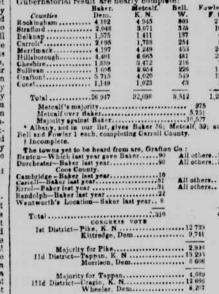
We find in The South Carolinian an able article on the Knew-Nothing movement, from which we ex-

We find in The South Carolinian an able article on the Knew-Nothing movement, from which we extract the following instructive statements of fact:

"Has any mind shed greater lustre on illustrious Athens than Aristotle? Aristotle was a foreigner, and came to Attica when seventeen years old. Has there been any Spaniard more Spanish than Columbus? Columbus was a Genoese. Has there been a Frenchman more French than Napoleon, and Cavier, and Constant? Napoleon was an Italian; Covier, by birth and education, a German; Constant a Swiss. Who carried the Nethelanders through the direct was of independence on record, and who founded the great Republic of the Netherlands? William, of Orange, a German. Has England ever had a more English King than William the Third, the Nethelander? Has German yever had a more German leader than Eugene of Savoy? Who was Catharine, of Russia, that made her the great power? She was a Germ an woman. Has Oxford ever had a greater professor than Erasmus, of Rotterdam? The very country in which the Know Nothing now reviles 'the foreigner was discovered by Cabot, a Genoese, in the service of England. The proto-martyr of the American Revolution was Montgomery, an Irishman; so was Barry, called the father of the American navy, and Paul Jones, the bold and early captain, was a Scot. Were De Kabb, La Fayette, Hamilton, Gallatin, no Americans? Mark the list of signers and see how manly were foreigners. The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan anliquity, when one word served for foreigners. The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan anliquity, when one word served for foreigners. The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan anliquity, when one word served for foreigners. The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan anliquity, when one word served for foreigners, or the and cry against foreigners belongs to pagan anliquity, when one word served for foreigners. The hue and cry against foreigners belong to more more decided to the control of the father of the American hav -We lafer from the vigor and learning of this pas-

sage, as well as from the locality where the article is published, that it is from the pen of that eminent publicist Dr. Francis Lieber.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- The following returns



sion) is chosen by a majority somewhat larger than that of Metcalf.

The Council—The Fusion candidates appear to be chosen in all the five Councillor districts, viz: District No. 1, John Dame: No. 2 Nicholas V. Whitehouse: No. 3 Stephen Smith; No. 4, Midton C. McClure; No. 5, Wm. Temey.

The Senate—The Anti-Nebraska candidates are elected in ten Districts—all but the 6th and 12th. In the latter, from which there are yet a number of Democratic towns to be heard from, Mr. Sleeper, Nebraskaite, is probably elected. In the former there is no choice. Mr. Mason, of Tamworth, will therefore be chosen by the Legislature.

The House—Reckoning four yet to be heard from, it appears that there are 310 elected, of whom as were chosen as Democrats, and 225 were elected in opposition.

were chosen as Democrats, and 225 were elected in opposition.

County Officers—The Democrats have elected their County Officers—The Democrats have elected their County Officers—The Democrats have elected their County officers—The Lose. All the other Counties, viz: Rockingham, Strafford, Merrimack, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Sullivan and Grafton, have chosen the Fusion ticket.

The Independent Democratsays of the late election:

"The victor is not of the American organization alone; but of all the friends of Freedom, Temperance, and Reform, acting shoulder to shoulder for a common object—the overthrow of the Administration Slavery power in the State, and the establishment of a Freedom and Reform power in its stead."

wisconsin.—The Probibitory Liquor Law has passed the Legislature. The Assembly on the 19th inst. acquiesced in the Senate amendments to the Liquor Law, by which eight gallons of beer, a bottle of wine, and a barrel of cider are excepted from the prohibitions of the bill. The following is an analysis of the vote by which the Senate substitute, with the exceptions in favor of beer, wine, and eider, was

| exceptions in favor | or beer,  | wine, and    | Cidel' was |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| ndopted:            | Dem.      | Repub.       | Independ.  |
| Yew                 | 6         | 17           | 8          |
| Nave                | *****33   | 2 3          |            |
| Absent              | 2         | 2            | 2          |
|                     |           |              | -          |
| Total               | 41        | 23           | 19         |
| Total               | estion of |              |            |
|                     | Yess.     | Nays         | Absent.    |
| Republicans         | 33        | 3            | 7          |
| Democrate           |           | 15           | 9          |
| ladependents        | 2         | . 5          | 1          |
|                     | -         | -            | -          |
| Total               | 42        | 23           | 17         |
| The Wisconsin Ass   | embly ha  | s passed the | bill "To   |

"prevent the use of Jans of Progress of Progress of Confining persons under the Fagitive Slave Law of 1850," by the following vote: Yaes, 44; Nays, 25.

MUNICIPAL AND TOWN ELECTIONS.

PORTLAND, Me.-Neal Dow has been nominated for

PORTLAND, Me.—Neal Dow has been nominated for Mayor.

Lancaster, Ps.—In Columbia the candidates elected are not all Know-Nothings, and several of the chosen nominees of the Order were defeated. In Manor the Know-Nothings did not carry their ticket, nor did they venture to put one in nomination. The same was the case in Lancaster township, where but one ticket was run and three fourth or more of the men elected are substantial old-line Whigs. In East Earl, for the offices where politics was made a test, there is a majority of about 50 for the Whig candidates, which could be trebled on a full vote. In several townships where the Know Nothings are admitted to have carried they did so by running candidates on their tickets who are not members of the Order, thereby enlisting more outside support than they could otherwise have obtained. The Know-Nothings

can only make out a majority by counting what they got and what they didn't get.

CLEVELAND, O.—Caleb Hunt, who has been a K. N. candidate for Marshal, finally declines on the ground that all his friends it. e. the K. N. 6, want the same office, and he declines so as to go in for them. That is patriotic.

ALNION, Mich.—The Village Trustees elect are five for the Meine Law, and one doubtful. President, Treasurer, Police Justice, and two Assessors, all Maine Law; a Free-Soil Marshal, and an Opposition Attorney.

Treasurer, Police Justice, and two Assessors, and Maine Law; a Free-Soil Marshal, and an Opposition Attorney.

Naw-Hampshijks.—The Know-Nothing and Fusion City Officers were elected in Concord, Portamouth, Manchester, and Nashua.

Union Springs, N. Y.—Anti Hindoo ticket elected by 20 maj.

Groshen, N. Y.—The Anti-Hindoo ticket was elected, and not the K. N., as at first announced.

Ataunn, N. Y.—The new Beserd of Common Courcil, a majority of whom are member of the mysterious order, have already commenced the work of proscribing those who are guilty of the sin of having been born on any other than American soil. Their first onslaught was made upon the city exton and bell-riager, Mr. James Hewitt. Mr. H. is an Englishman by birth, but has been a resident of Adulum more than 20 years. He is Sexton of the First Presbyterian Church and is, of course a Protestant.

PENSSTUANIA.—Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Law-rencevile, and other borough elections, have been carried by the American and Independent parties—organizations which must not be confounded with the Hindoos of New-York. It is whispered that the fasionists have adopted the name of "The Illim," after an old confederacy of Indians, consisting of Kaskaskians, Cahokies, Peorisas, Michiganians and Tomorais, who inhabited the region watered by the Illinois River.

Washington, Iowa.—Anti-K. N. ticket elected.

Kiver. Washington, Iowa.—Anti-K. N. ticket elected.

New Artington, Iowa — Anti-K. N. ticket elected.

Vernon, Ind. — Ant-Krow Nothing.

Muscatine, Iowa — Know Nothing.

Lyoss, N. Y.—An election was held for village officers, when the Anti-Hindoo ticket had a majority of 126 cut of a vote of 41s. The Hindoo vote fello about 25 per cent. since the town meeting two weeks previously. It will be utivarially stricken with the "dry 10t," unless it discards the miscrable Proslavery policy of its leaders.

Newark, N. Y.—The K. N. village ticket had no opposition, and was elected by default.

Maire.—The Republican tickets were elected in Bargor, Augusta, Belfast, Biddeford, and in the principal towns. The Bangor Whay, in announcing the result of the election in that city, says that the Know-Nothings there are strengly pledged to Temperauce and Free-Soil principles.

Wayne Co.—Supervisors, Whig. 7; Democrats, 4; Hindoo, 3.

Sectives Co.—Whigs, 5; Hards, 5; Softs, 4. Sev-

and Free-Soil principles.

WAYNE CO —Supervisors, Whig, 7; Democrats, 4; Hindoo, 3.

SULLIVAN CO.—Whigs, 5; Hards, 5; Softs, 4. Several of these are indebted to the support of Know-Nothings for their election.

ULSTER CO—Supervisors, 13 Whigs and 5 Democrats. The Kingston Journal, in explanation of this classification, says that in Rochester and Denning there was no opposition on Supervisor. The Know-Nothings in Sangerties, Marbletown and Hutley ran tickets of their own successfully, while in Ecopus and Lloyd the regular nominess of the Order were defeated. In the remainder of the towns the American strength was thrown for the endidates of one or other of the old parties respectively.

Lockport, Ill.—The Maine Law candidates are all chosen for village officers.

East Birmiscatum, Pa—The Anti Know-Nothing icket was chosen.

SARATOGA CO., N. Y.—Mr. Thomas Mairs, the Supervisor elect in Galway, who was set down by the Hindoo prees as a K. N., comes out in The Saratoga Whig with a contradiction, and says he is a Whig.

FHILLIPSTOWN, Mass,—A. E. P. Perkies, who was elected Moderator, denice the statement that he is a Know-Nothing. He considers such a charge a slander upon his charseter.

VARICK, N. Y.—At the town meeting in Varick, every man on the Union or Auti-Know-Nothing licket, is elected.

FRASKILIS, Co., N. Y.—Supervisors—Whigs, 8; Softs, 6; Hard, 1,

Hamilton Co. N. Y.—Four Democratic and two Whig Supervisors. Long Lake to hear from.

Otersoo Co., N. Y.—11 Whig and 13 Democratic Supervisors.

Havemaille, Mass—The following vote was passed.

Nopervisors.

HAVERHILL, Mass—The following vote was passed by the Know-Nothings in Haverhill at the annual town meeting on Tuesday last:

Fored, That the Highway Surveyors be instructed to employ none but antive Americans and Protestant foreigners to work on the roads; and that they be compelled to obey this instruction or resident.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW

The following notice concerning the execution of

The following notice concerning the execution of the new postage law, by which all lotters must be prepaid, is a matter of universal interest, and accordingly we print it in this conspicuous position:

Post Office, New York, March 24, 1855.

Notice is hereby given that in secondance with the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1855, from and after the lat of April model letters will not be dispatched from this Office, in the mails unless the postage thereon is prepaid except only letters addressed to places beyond the limits of the United States in those cases in which such letters can now be sent without prepayment. In quince kaying been made at this office is respect to the proposed ciposition of letters deposited without prepayment, a letter from Horstone King, Esq., the First Assistant Pastanaster, General is arbitroined between communicating the instructions of the Foot Office Department upon this and other points of hierest to the public.

Past Christian Department at

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, March 22, 1855.

Sig: Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform your.

1. The act of 3d March, 1835. making no provision for anpul letters to places within the United States, on the same year of any following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a Post-Office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stelling that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned morphly to the Post Letter (Hisc.)

postage. If not attended to such letters must be rearried monthly to the Pend Letter Office.

2. Letters part paid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate according to distance established by seid act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly un-

asid.

4 Ship letters, as they cannot be propaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the provisions of the fitteenth section of the set of March 3, 1855.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, New York.

FROM TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Picayane, March 17.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston and Indianols. By this arrival we have Galveston papers to the 18th, and a number of papers from other parts of Texas. From them we gather the annexed interesting intelligence:

The Austin State Gazette, of the 10th inst., in noticing the fact that the United States and Mexican Commissioners have agreed on the initial point of the boundary between the two countries, says:

"We are now in possession of the whole country through which a railroad in this latitude may be made. A friend of ours connected with the expedition is of opinion that gold will be found in the Mesilla Valley as in California, and looks forward to the day when a larger and more permanent population will be settled in the new outskirts of civilization."

The same paper has the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to say that for the last three days we have had an immense conflagration in our codar forests, near Austin, and that property to the amount of many thousands of dollars has been destroyed. So great and extensive was this conflagration that the whole borizon has been enveloped with smoke. It is a sad calamity, and many others who had large amounts of rails ready to haul from the cedar brakes will have lost the whole value of their labor, and must suffer great delay in making up their supply of rails in time to fence their fields for planting. The woods, which are very dry, were accidentally set on fire by the burning of a brush-heap."

We learn from the same paper that on the 3d inst. Mr. Wm. Prat was waylaid and shot by Truman B. Beck, and on the fallowing day died of his wounds. Beck was arrested, but secaped from custody, and has not since been heard of.

The Austin State Tienes, of the 10th, has the following:

"On Wednesday the thermometer stood at 94°, on Sunday wed in the Metropolitan Hotel. In one of

The Austin State Times, of the 10th, has the following:

"On Wednesday the thermometer stood at 94°, on Sunday 90°, in the Metropolitan Hotel. In one of Mr. Ziller's stone houses, at 2 oclock on Thursday, the thermometer stood at 974°. This is the warmest weather we have ever known in Texas during the month of March.

C. Cowan, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Lockhart, without opposition. The K. N. s are in strength at that place.

The Gaineston News publishes the act of Congress providing for the settlement of the Texas debt, and remarks:

remerks:

"We think it will meet with a ready acceptance by our Legislature; for whatever objections may be urged against it, they are trivial in comparison with the evils which would grow out of a longer delay of this embarrassing question. We are satisfied that a great majority of our people are most anxious to have this vexed matter of our debt adjusted, and it cannot be

repted. The papers generally notice the clear, warm and

The papers generally notice the clear, warm and delightful weather that has prevailed since the coming in of March. A better time for planting, it is said, could not be desired.

Some of the farmers in Gonzales County are trying the experiment of growing wheat, and are well pleased with the prospect of good crops.

The Anderson Central Terms has a rumor that Gen. Sam Houston intends to issue a circular on the sit of March next, announcing himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

The Laraca Commercial learns that the cold in February proved very destructive to the stock upon the prairie. A large number of cattle have died.

The Cleveland Planndealer has private advices from the Saut to March 4, stating that the Canal will not be completed before June; that February has made up for the mild weather of January; and that there is little prospect of navigation opening before May. There is less ice than common, but the saow is deeper. We learn by The Ontonagon Messag News, of Feb. 13, that the winter, up to that time had been the mildest withinghe recollection of the oldest inhibitant, and that there was comparatively but little lee in Lake Superior. Feb. 4 was the coldest day of the season, the mercury standing at 30° below zero at 10 P. M.

ree and foot races on the ice are mentioned as

P. M.

Herse and foot races on the ice are mentioned as Lake Superior winter sports. The fourth annual tennile foot race will come off at Eagle Harbor, on the 24th of March. Several entries had already been made, and rare sport is anticipated. The 22d of February was to be colebrated by a grand ball at Van Anden's Bigelow floure. The News auticipates the largest and most brilliant company ever assembled in the Lake Superior country.

The News give a minute account of the operations at the Forest Mine, one of the first commenced in the Ontonagon district, but not yet a dividend-paying mire, although fast coming to that point. During the past season, the Company raised and prepared for raised about 4 000 tins of stamp work, which is estimated to contain 3 per cent. of copper. This new stamp mill will be in operation the coming season.

The Central Mine, commenced last fall, is attracting considerable attention. Some twenty tune of copper have been opened to view in masses, with an expenditure of only \$600. The location is four miles from Eagle Harbor.

Feb. 5, the first portion of the first mail through, via Green Bay reached Ontonagon. The editor of The News had been without fresh exchanges nearly three months!

THE DIFFICULTY IN OUR MANUFCTUR-ING ESTABLISHMENTS.

ING ESTABLISHMENTS.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, March 23.

Previous to October 3, 1853, the mills in Manchester went by the following Time Table:

From Sept. 20 to March 20, commenced work as soon as could see in the morning, and worked till 7½ P. M. 45 minutes were allowed for dinner from about 1849. Previous to that time 30 minutes were allowed—but in 1849 or 30 a concession was made by the companies, and 45 minutes were allowed.

From March 20 to May 1, commenced work as soon could see, and worked as long as could see.

From May 1 to Sept. 1, commenced work at 5 A. M., went out to breakfast, (45 minutes) and worked till 7 P. M.

From Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, worked as long as could see.

The average time was probably about 12:15 or

The average time was probably about 12:30.

In those times we were always in a war. Newspapers and politicians were forever bidding for the votes and favors of those sugaged in our factories. The Manchester Dimocrat, Judge Potter editor, and The Manchester Dimocrat, Judge Potter editor, and The Manchester American, John H. Warland editor, had one loud and long battle. John C. Cluer was fetched up here from Boston, and meetings were held and demonstrations made. Our citizens were at war with each other, and for years good, men were estranged from each other. Corporationists and Anti-Corporationists were never associated together, hardly in church. But finally, Oct. 3, 1853, the corporations yielded, and a new time-table was arranged and put into operation, which made the time to work average 11 hours per day. The Companies yielded about 1; hours per day.

into operation, which made the time to work average 11 hours per day. The Companies yielded about 11 hours per day.

From Oct. 3, 1853, to Feb. 20, 1855, that time was strictly adhered to, and it was a sesson of quiet and harmony: no strife—no disturbance—no ten hour meetings or advocates—no ten hour strikes or tenhour papers; everybody was contented.

But about the lat of February there were rumors that a change in time was thought of by the Agents, and that if any change was made it was probable that longer hours would be the order of the day.

Feb. so proved the rumors to be true, for an that day Time Tables were posted, announcing from that time forward there would be an addition of 47 minutes per day to the average daily time. The announcement was received with suppressed feelings of regret on the part of the employes, but no external manifestation took place; and thus things went on till Saturday, the 17th inst., when the rumor was very generally circulated that the Agents had been together, and that a revision of the time table had taken place, and that the sleven-hour system had been decided upon. But on Monday morning the bills were posted, and the fact revealed that not one minute of time had been taken cit, and from that Tuesday, the day following, the help would be required to get their breakfast before coming in. This sudden and unexpected disappointment, had a very marked effect, and in addition to the help in the mills, the boarding house keepers were all up in arms, because from April 20 to August 20, theywould have to get up by 4 o clock in order to get breakfast ready.

Monday, the 19th, was a day of some excitement

would have to get up by 4 o clock in order to get breakfast ready.

Monday, the 19th, was a day of some excitement in the mills, and Monday evening it was rumored on Elm-st. that the weavers in the Manchester Mills had very generally signed a paper not to comply. Tues-day morning there were at one time assembled in from 500 to 700 persons, who refused to go in, as it is understood, unless the 11-hour system was adopted. The Agent unless the 11-hour system was adopted. The Agent went among them, but did not succeed in inducing them to go in. The gates were closed, and they went away, got out posters, saying they should rally at the same place at noon, with a band of music which was done, and two thirds of the hands went away with them. About the same proportion joined them from the Amoekeag and Stark, which had caught the fever.

them. About the same proportion joined them from the Amoekeag and Stark, which had caught the fewer. THE EXCITEMENT TOOM.

This is Friday the fourth day of the strike, and from first to now the excitement has been on the increase. This morning a procession of from 3,800 to 3,700 operatives, by count, marched at 5 o'clock, to the music of the Cornet Band, to the mills and through the principal streats. At 10 o'cleck, what could assembled in the City Hall, and the rest went to Concord-square, where they were addressed by M. D. L. Stevens and some dozen others. In the Hall, Committees reported, and B. B. Bunker and the Rev. B. M. Tillotson made remarks. Those of the latter were very felicitous, and of them we shall give a sketch to-morrow. At the time of writing, 2 o clock, a procession, larger by far than the one in the morning, is marching to the City Hall to hear what may be said. This evening a Citizens' Meeting is called to sid the operatives in their endeavors.

The Manchester Mills stopped running last night for the present and the Stark Mills to-day at noon. The only mills running are the Amoekeag, and those only one-third of their machinery.

Girls are leaving every train for their homes, and it is thought that between now and next Tuesday at least 2000 will leave. Such is the state of our city to-day. Business is left undone and nothing but the "strike" is talked about. Places of amusement are deserted, and the chief question is, "What will be the result!"

None but those who mingle with the crowd can tell how deep seated and unconquerable is the feeling among the mass of our people against the addition of 47 minutes to the hours of labor, and the compelling them to breakfast at 5; o'clock.

Manchester R. N. H., March 24, 1255.

them to breakfast at 54 o'clock.

[By Telegraph]

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 24, 1255.

The strike of the operatives continues, with unabated determination. Yesterday a procession, numbering full five thousand persons, marched-through the streets, and a meeting of citizens was held to sampathize with the strikers. The Stark and Manchester Mills have closed. The Amoskesa Mill is the only one running. At least two thousand girls have left Manchester for their homes.

THE LADIES AND WHISKY.

From The Lieungston (Michigan) Courier March, 13.

Our unusually quiet and orderly little village was
the scene of unusual excitement on Saturday last,
produced by "a morning cell" which certain of the
ladies of Howell saw fit to make upon one of the
liquor-sellers of this place. It seems that the husband
of one of the ladies of our village, who was formarly
a very hard drinker—at times a confirmed sot, abusive to his family, and an object of regret to all his
friends and acquaintances, but who, when sober, is
a man of talents and respectability, has been trying for
a few months pest to reform. He had atood firm for
some time, but one day, or rather night, last week he
went home intoxicated. It is affirmed that he was
urged, and especially enticed to drink, at first under
the specious plea that he needed a little for his health,
at the grocery where the "cail" above mentioned
was made. At any rate the story was credited, and

i, aroused a feeling of indignation, which has resulted in the act which we are about to describe.

A meeting of ladies was convened, and, after defiberation, and being assured by the wife of the individual reletred to that no amount of remonstrance or extract. Y would be likely to have any effect, as she had repeatedly begged and entrasted the groceryman not to let ber husband have liquor, it was resolved to proceed at once to the grocery and execute animary very easier, by pouring the liquor into the treet. Well, ha sooner said than done. "Arand" to the teeth, with implements more potent, as the equal will show than smiles and blundishment, they marched in solid phalanx, apward of thirty strong straight to the grocery. It seems that San, not the Sam, of whom every body has heard and not a few have seen, but our good-natured. Its Sau, the liquor seller, hed got wind of the meeting, and was rather expecting "a call." but a very different one from what he received. The ladies walked in, headed by he had every hose injuries they had resolved to redress. They were politicly received by Sam. The understrappers and customers stood back and all was still and silent as the battle-field of New-Orleans when the British army was marching up to those famous breast works of cotton. One of the number stepped upon a bench and, in a clear, firm voice, read the resolutions which had been adopted—Sam all the while listening meet aftentively, expecting and prepared for a "war of words." But alsel for San, "oseds not words" was the order given; and never was order obeyed with more alsority, not even the world famous one of Wellington at Waterloo, "Up, Guards," and at them." Hatchets and hummers, until tren concealed beneath the ample folds of shawls and cloaks were instantly brought into requisition, and smash, smash, smash—in went the head of cask after cask, and away went the liquor as all going to the device of prints —each a "mingling of spirits"—such a "fall of wikhingh he couldn't help swearing some—how could helf when the

THE FATHER OF COMMODORE PERRY.

From the Correspondence of Providence Journal

South Kinastows, March 21, 1855.

There are living in the south part of this State, all in good health, ten persons, the children of the same parents, and the only children they ever had, whose united agree amount to seven hundred and eleven, in the following order: \$1,80,77,75,23,70,68,66,63 and 58. Their name is Tucker, and they belong to one of the most numerous families in our State. The family have for a great many years occupied a tract of land in the western part of South Kingstown, known as Tuckertown.

There is a curious Kevelutionary fact connected with this family, which few of your readers have ever heard. One of the uncles of the present children, by the name of Simeon, was a quiet and conscientious farmer, who did not believe it right to do military duty, even in "the times that tried men's south." A corporal was sent with a file of men to distrain his cow. A man by the name of Bart commanded the squad, and Raymond Perry, afterward Captain Perry, and tather to the present Commodore, was one of the party. Tucker went into the field aloue to heat off the cow, and they fired upon him. One ballstrack him in the forehead, and two missed fire. Perry's went off, and it was believed at the time, and is to this day by the family, that his was the fatal shot. He was then a young man, and immediately left the country and went to sea. It was during one of these voyages, while returning from Europe as make of a vessel bound for Newport, that he formed the attachment for his wife, who was a passenger in the ship. He took her to Narraganeett, and carried her on a pillion on horseback, from the South Ferry to his father's, Judge Freeman Perry, and married her.

But to return. If any of your readers are curious to know how the family have preserved their health, we are familiar with the habits of only one, the second son of Joshua Tucker, now eighty years old. He has been a hard-working farmer, Baherman and gunnermot a temperance man, but always a temperate one. He is

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—Judging from the notices in the papers in the free States, emigration to Kansas is a great feature of the day. We have seen nothing like it in extent since the rush to California that followed the discovery of the gold mines. The general character of the emigrants, also, is of a high order as to intelligence and means. Between one and two hundred leave Boston weekly under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society; and so great is the rush that they contemplate making two parties weekly in future, which will be joined by large numbers at certain points on the routs.

But few are aware how many are embarking at

But few are aware how many are embarking at

But few are aware how many are embarking at this point. From a few facts we have recently learned, there are not less than 500 persons in Clinical in the control of the co

healthy and well watered, with good building stone.

A large company is also forming in Wayne County, Ind., in some respects cooperative, a part of which will start immediately, with a steam engine, saw mill, and extensive machinery, fruit trees, seeds, cattle, &c., and prepare for the reception of others. The Association expects to take out 500 families during the season.

[Cincinnati Gazette, 23d.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN BRAZIL —A Para paper of the 22d of February contains an article dated Marsham, which makes an announcement of importent gold discoveries having been made in that province. The article is preluded with the state next that the ancient dream of El Dorado has now been converted into a reality. It then goes on to say that in the steamer Impevatris, from Rio Janeiro, arrived there in October, a commission in behalf of an anonymous company whose capital was \$100 000, to explore the suriferous lands comprised between the Turyassu and the Gurupy. It consisted of professional mea, provided with the proper instruments, and left on the 21st for its destination, supported by a detarbment of the first regiment of the line, laced at its disposal by the Provincial Government. This commission has just returned to Marahlam with abundant specimens of the finest gold having completed its examination in a few days, so great is the richness of the mines. These specimens, the gold of which is 24 carate fine, were obtained almost without any labor of exploration; and considering the great facility with which the precious metal is there met with, which is (so to speak) as if it presented itself to the hand of the mirer, and considering also the vast area of the auriferous lands visited, those who best understand the subject believe that this region will be even more prolific and rich than California and Australia. This intelligence must of course be received with a due degree of caution and distrust. [Boston Traveller.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE -The following appears to be the distinction between two Admirals who have not achieved much distinction of any other kird-Napier was expected to do something, and did n't do it; Dundas was expected to do nothing, and did it.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SUS

DAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Annual Public Meeting for Sunday School
Missionaries and Libraries at the West, was held last

evering at the Mercer st. Prosbyterian Church. The suclence, which was composed principally of ladies, was quite small.

The exercises were commenced with music and

The exercises were commenced with music and prayer by the Rev. Mr. PRENTISS, after which a few remarks were made by Dr. FERRES.

The Rev. Mr. BISSELL stated that the children of the City Sunday Schools contributed over \$6,200 last year to the Union.

A long article on the comparative extent of Missionary work in this City, and at the West, was then read by R. G. Pardee. He stated that not more than one-third of the children of the City were attending Samesy School, and in the country, especially in the West, the average was not so large as that. He declared that the Sanday School Missionary work was alke adopted and successful in city and country. He followed with some statistics of the extent and growth of the Union. At the close of the extent and growth of the Union. At the close of the extent and growth of the Union. At the close of the extent and growth of the Children with some statistics of the extent and growth achers, if they were paid only half as much as classical teachers in the City receive, would amount to \$25,000 600—throwing all other benevolent operations completely in the shade. He proceeded to discuss schemes for the extension of the benefits of the Union to the four and a half millions of children whom they have rot yet reached.

The Rev. J. Baxvano spoke of the same fact, that

to the four and a half millions or children whom they have rot yet reached.

The Rev. J. Banyard spoke of the same fact, that out of the six millions of children in the United States between the ages of five and fifteen, four millions and a half were without the blessings which it was the object of the Society to afford; he instituted a comparison between the army of England in the Fast and the army of colporteurs at the West, and exherted Americans to manifest the same solicitude for the welfare of and energy in supplying the wants of their western army that the English were manifesting for their army before Sevastopol. He did not think that any danger was to be apprehended from the immerse foreign immly ratios, for in sixty years their descendants would be Americans in the second degree. He alluded to Hugh Miller's Footsteps of the Creator, and to the foot-print shown by the monks on the Mount of Olives, but he thought that the 500 Sunday Schools which had been established during the past year were far more truly footsteps of the Creator. He had lately received a certificate of life-membership in some society, the seal of which was more beautifully expressive than anything of the kind he had seen before. The device was an ox with an alter on one side and a plough on the other, and the motte: "Let us be ready for either."

L. B. Towskry, Esq., a gentleman connected with the Union, gave some statistics from the Ceasus, showing the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the objects of the Union. He dwelt upon the necessity of doing something more than merely distributing books and tracts; Bibles were of no more value than blocks of wood, if people did not know how to read them. He told several amusing and edifying anediotes in illustration of the fact, that people whose hearts were hopelessly obdurate to the means of grace direct, could sometimes be reached through their children; and concluded by an exhortation to his hearers to "answer their prayers" for the furtherned of the objects of the Union, and give ilb

CHARTER MASS MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

CHARTER MASS MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

Efforts are making to have a bill passed through
the Legislature of New-Jersey, incorporating Hoboken as a City. A petition for the passage of this act
was sent to the Legislature, which is claimed was
signed by a majority of the legal voters, and which
represented full two-thirds of the property interest of
the City, including that of the Mosers Stevens. A

represented full two-thirds of the property interest of the City, including that of the Mesers Stevens. A remonstrance, representing the minority of voters and property was sent, which, it is said, was principally signed by the German and Irish population, and by those who are opposed to a Government which will have the power to be more stringent upon the liquor business. This bill for incerporation passed the House, and was sent to the Senate, when it was 3 amended as to require that it be submitted to a vote of the people of Hoboken, on Thursday next, the 29th inst, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 6 o'clock P. M..

A Mass Meeting of those in favor of the adoption of the Charter was held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, and was fully attended. Mr. HAKLEYON WALKLEY presided, and D. M. DEMAREST was the Secretary. Speeches were made by Mesers. F. B. Odden, the Hon. J. M. BOARD, THOMAS W. WHITLEY, J. F. BROVE, J. F. HATVIELD, J. W. VAR BUSSIER, I SAAC V. BROWER, MORRIS K. CRAINS, and JOHN I. EVERTY. The tone of all of the speeches was an earnest advocacy of the Charter. The disadvantages of Hoboken, with its present government in the hands of a "Town Committee," were dwell upon with emphasis, and the necessity of better regulations was urged. It was contended that there must be better police regulations, street cleaning must be more thoroughly done, and a supply of water procured; all of which, together with other needed reforms, reader a City Charter necessary. The meeting was harmonious in its proceedings.

The bill as amended will probably be passed by the House of Assembly to day, and will undoubtedly be intredistely signed by the Governor.

The friends of the Charter have determined to most every night at the Town Hall, until the day of the election, in order to secure its success on that day.

of Glen's Falls was the scene of a most brutal and cowardly transaction a few days since. A peddler, by the name of Stewart, residing in Washington County, was transacting some business in the jewelry store of Mr. Clement, when a man by the name of Strong enand striking him in the most brutal manner. setisfying his fiendish passion, he walked out of the store, and to a Justice's office, and entered a complaint egainst himself for assault and battery. A trial was immediately had, and Strong fined the enorme sum of \$10. After a short time, Stewart revived sufficiently to hire a man to take him home. He suc-ceeded in getting as far as Fort Edward, where, at the last accounts, he was lying in a very critical situation. A woman of loose morals was the cause of the

ation. A woman of loose morals was the cause of the difficulty.

The McDonough Estate —We stated yesterday merning in the regular proceedings of the City Council, that a statement had been received from William S. Peterkin, Esq., one of the Commissioners on the part of this city, showing the condition in which the estate now stands in the hands of the executors under the will. Mr. P. says that five administrative accounts have been rendered showing the receipts and disbursements up to the 25th day of November, 1854. The whole amount of collections up to that date was \$10,400 24, and the payments and disbursements, \$491,131 38, leaving a balance in the hands of the executors of \$19,268 sto. The expenses of counsel fees, executors, commissioners, &c., have been considerable, and these, in addition to the debts of the deceased, seem to form the items of payments and disbursements. He says that although the citizens of Baltimore and New Orleans are collegatees, he does not think their interests are identical, and strongly recommends the retention of good counsel on the part of the former. There now remains in the hands of the executors the sum of \$10,265 sto, and he thinks the City of Baltimore should make some appropriation for the recessary expenses incurred by her representatives in getting possession of the property, and for any legal avvice and action necessary in regard to it.

The executors have filed their final account, and have notified all persons to show cause why the same all not be bomologated and confirmed, and the said executors divelarged from all further trust in the premises. The surrender of the cetate is opposed by a persons who claims to be counsel for the absentively of the executors have not get the payments and anothers, who have not yet appeared in court, and notified all persons to show cause why the same party is, that they have not accomplished and performed their manders. The surrender of the extent of the conferred in New Orleans to his servants, and again those of freedom by transpor